THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Extracts from the Business Proceedings.

IN SENATE.

Mr. CASS, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint re-solution authorizing medals and certificates to be given to of-ficers and volunteers for gallant conduct in battle during the

[It authorizes the President to have two dies made, one of It authorizes the President to have two dies made, one of a larger and the other of a smaller size, with suitable devices, and to cause silver medals to be struck—the larger size to be presented to commissioned officers, and the smaller to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the regular forces and volunteers who may have distinguished himself or may hereafter distinguish himself in battle during the present war: also, certificates on parchment signed by the President, and scaled with the scal of the War Department, countersigned by the Secretary of War, to be presented to seah officer, processingly and private person has distinguished himself. The officers who have ved gold medals and to whom the thanks of Congress een granted do not come within the provisions of this d-officers, one of whom shall be a general officer, if the vice allows of it, to be convened by the Secretary of War this city, to examine the reports of the various actions with therein, and designate such as are worthy, and report the same to the Secretary of War, who is to lay it before the President for his approval, and if the President approves, then medals and certificates are to be presented. It further pro-

quence of wounds received, the medal and certificate, if he should be entitled to them, are to go to his family.]

Mr. HANNEGAN, on leave, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, officers, and

[This resolution provides swords, with suitable devices, to Col. Doniphan, Lieut. Col. D. C. Mitchell, Lieut. Colonel Congrave Jackson, Majors Wm. Gilpin and Meredith L. Clarke, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress and the country of their gallantry, self-denial, and noble conduct in the campaign.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MEXICAN TARIFF.

A message was received from the President of the United es in answer to a resolution of the 1st instant, inquiring ther the President "caused to be laid and collected any taxes or duties, or imposts upon goods and merchandise be-longing to citizens of the United States, exported by such citizens from the United States to Mexico, and if so, the rate of such duties and the amount collected," &c.

[The message refers the Senate to the annual message of the 7th December last, in which Congress was informed that orders had been given to military and naval commanders in Mexico to adopt the policy as far as practicable of levying military contributions upon the enemy for the support of our army. The Reporter gives such extracts from the message as bear on the most material points, not having time to transcribe the whole.] The President says:

"The order operated upon the vessels and merchandise of all nations, whether belonging to citizens of the United States or to forcigners, arriving at any ports in Mexico in our military occupation. The contributions levied were a tax upon Mexican citizens who were the consumers of the merchandise imported. But for the permit or license granted by the order, all vessels and merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States were necessarily excluded from all commerce with Mexico from the commencement of the war. The coasts and ports of Mexico were ordered to be placed under blockade on the day Congress declared the war to exist, and by the laws of Mexican citizens who were the consumers of the merchandise imported. But for the permit or license granted by the order can be added to the very self-self war. The coasts and debrushes of the content of Mexico or were ordered to be placed under blockade on the day Congress declared the war to exist, and by the laws of nations the blockade applied to the vessels of the United States as well as to the vessels of all other nations. Had no blockade been declared, or had any of our merchants entered any of the vessels of the United States be as well as to the vessels of all other nations. Had no blockade been declared, or had any of our merchants entered any of the vessels of the United States be as well as to the vessels of the United States be and the vessels of the United States be as well as to the vessels of all other nations.

ports of Mexico not blockaded, they would have been liable to be seized and condemned as lawful prize by the Mexican authorities. When the order was issued, it operated as a privilege to the vessels of the United States as well as those of foreign countries, to enter the ports held by our arms upon prescribed terms and conditions. It was altogether optional with elitizens of the United States and foreigners to avail themselves of the privileges granted upon the terms presented.

"Entertaining no doubt that the military right to exclude commerce altogether from the ports of the enemy in our military occupation included the minor right of admitting it under prescribed conditions, it became an important question at the date of the order whether there should be a discrimination between vessels and cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States been admitted without the payment of any duty, while a duty was levied on foreign vessels and cargoes, the object of the order would have been defeated. The whole commerce would have been conducted in American vessels; no contributions could have been collected, and the enemy would have been furnished with goods without the exaction from him of any contribution whatever, and would have been thus benefited by our military occupation, instead of being made to feel the evils of the war. In order to levy these contributions, and to make them available for the support of the army, it became therefore absolutely necessary that they should be collected upon imports into Mexican ports, whether in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States or to foreigners.

"It was deemed proper to extend the privilege to vessels and their cargoes belonging to neutral nations. It has been my policy, since the commencement of the war with Mexico, to act justly and liberally towards all neutral nations, and to afford to them no just cause of complaint, and we have seen the good consequences of this policy by the general satisfac-

In answer to the inquiries as to the rates of duties imposed, In answer to the inquiries as to the rates of duties imposed, the President refers to the documents which accompanied the annual message of 7th December last, and then encloses reports from the Secretaries of War and Navy, showing that contributions have been collected on all vessels and cargoes, whether foreign or American, but that the returns do not show with exactness the amoun's collected on American as distinguishable from foreign vessels and merchandise.

GENERALS SCOTT AND TAYLOR. GENERALS SCOTT AND TAYLOR.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the Senate take up the joint resolutions from the House giving the thanks of Congress to Major Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor.

Mr. HALE opposed the motion at some length, giving the reasons that actuated him, and declaring that he would vote no thanks save to those who tried to put an end to the

Mr. UNDERWOOD replied, declaring that the officers were entitled to thanks for their gallant behavior, however

unjustly the war might have been commenced.

Mr. BUTLER also repudiated the doctrine of Mr. Hall at some length, as well in relation to what was then before them as to his peculiar notions on slavery, and contended that

the mas to his peculiar notions on slavery, and contended that the thanks of the nation were pre-eminently due to Gen. Taylor for the battle of Buena Vists.

Mr. HALE rejoined, justifying his position in relation to the war, and the course of his constituents on slavery.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the further consideration of the

subject was postponed. BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were then severally considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and were subsequently read a third time by unanimous consent and passed:

A bill in addition to an act for the relief of Walter Loomis and Abel Committee.

and Abel Gay, approved July 2, 1836.

A bill for the relief of Edward Bolon.

A bill confirming former sales; by the State of Illinois, of the Ohio Saline Reservations, and authorizing the sale of the

residue of such recervations.

A bill for the relief of Susan E. Gordon. imited time.

A bill for the relief of Jones and Boker

The bill authorizing persons to whom receivations of land have been made under Indian treaties to alienate the same in fee was taken up, amended, and passed. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. DOUGLASS, from the Committee on Territories bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon, with out amendment.

By Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands:
A bill to grant to the State of Illinois a right of way through
the public lands, without amendment.

joint resolution for the relief of Betsy McIntosh.

After a brief remark from Mr. WESTCOTT and Mr.

CAMERON, the joint resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.]

By Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce: A bill a subscript the issuing of a register or envelopent to the

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Pensions

Also, from the same committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of House bill for the relief of Alborne Allen, and that it be referred to the Committee of

Also, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, a bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Colonel

Also, from the Commune of Pensons, and bills without amendment:

A bill for the relief of George Newton.

A bill for the relief of Russel Goes.

A bill for the relief of Mary Browne.

A bill for the relief of Harriet Barney.

A bill for the relief of Jesse Young.

B. M. ASHLEY, from the Committee of

By Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Revolutional

Pensions: A bill for the relief of David N. Smith, accompanied by a report; which was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. ATCHISON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs: House bill for the relief of Joseph and Lindley Ward, On motion of Mr. A. this bill was considered by

mous consent, read a third time, and passed.

By Mr. CASS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment: The joint resolution from the House of Representatives expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott and the troops under his command for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the campaign

Also, a joint resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor

By Mr. WESTCOTT, from the Committee of Claims : A

bill providing for the obtaining of testimony in relation to claims for losses sustained in the late war in Florida.

By Mr. DAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary:
A bill for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments for the apprehension and deligence of certain of the certain certain. By Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on Military Affairs

A bill to authorize the payment of certain comp By Mr. MASON, from the Committee of Claims: A bill

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THANKS TO GEN. SCOTT, OFFICERS, AND MEN Mr. HUNT asked the general consent of the House to inluce the following joint resolutions, of which previous n tice had been given

tice had been given:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott and the troops under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the campaign of 1847.

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Americal in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Winfield Scott, Major General commanding-inchief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and Castle of San Juan de Ulna March 29, 1847, and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April-18th; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August 19th and 20th: and for the victories

field Scott as a testimony of the high sense entertained be Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the me morable campaign of 1847.

3. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested.

quested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Scott in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

The question on the passage of the resolution was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 197, nays 1.

THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR, OFFICERS, AND MEN

THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR, OFFICERS, AND MEN.

Mr. STEPHENS, the rules baving been suspended for the purpose, introduced the following joint resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Scates of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their indomitable valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed on the 22d and 23d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vis s, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna, and thereby obtaining a victory over the enemy which, for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor and the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor and the Major General Taylor and

quested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the object thereof.

The resolutions were read a first and second time.

Mr. STEPHENS moved the previous question on their en
rossment and third reading, which was seconded; and, unde read a third time, and, being engrossed, they were accordingly read a third time and passed: Yeas 181, nay 1.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. BOTTS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred Senate bill to promote the filling up of vacancies in the volunteer corps now in the service of the United States, reported the same without amendment. Read and

committed.

Also, from the same committee, to which had been referred Senate bill to provide additional quarters near New Orleans for United States soldiers and volunteers returning from or going to the seat of war in Mexico, reported the same without

Mr. BO I TS moved that the bill be now put upon its pas-

The question was put, and agreed to; and the bill was then ead a third time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

Mr. BURT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, re-

io Pacheco. Read and committed.

Mr. DICKEY, from the same committee, in behalf of the ninority, made a report adverse to the petition of the legal epresentatives of Antonio Pacheco. Laid on the table and Mr. FARRELLY, from the Committee on Patents, made nio Pacheco. Read and committed.

Mr. DICKEY, from the same committee, in behalf of the

Mr. GRINNELL also reported a bill to change the locaon of certain lighthouses and buoys.

The bill was read a first and second time, and was then read

The bill was read a lirst and second day.

a third time and passed.

Mr. HUNT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the improvement of certain harbors in the Territory of Wisconsin; and a bill authorizing an additional number of inspectors in the district of New Orleans; which bills were severally read and committed.

Mr. SIMPSON, from the same committee, reported a bill

By Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs: A to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts and for other purposes. Read and committed.

After a brief remark from Mr. WESTCOTT and Mr.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Public Lands, table.

to which was referred the Senate bill to provide for the com-pensation of Samuel Leech for services in the investigation of suspended sales in the Mineral Point District, Wisconsin, re-"An act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights." Read and committed. Mr. PUTNAM, from the same committee, made an ad-

during the past year for the transportation of the great South-ern mail from Baltimore down the bay. Laid on the table. Also, from the same committee, a bill to amend the act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes. Read

diciary, reported a bill for the relief of Jchn P. Skinner and the legal representatives of Isaac Green. Read and committed.

Mr. ASHMUN, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of the acts respecting the judicial system of the United States."

Mr. A. said he had been directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to ask that the bill be now put upon its passage.

The question was put on ordering the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and it was agreed to.

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. ASHMUN also made an adverse report upon the petition of Hannah Avery. Laid on the table.

Mr. ASHMUN also made an adverse report upon the peti-tion of Hannah Avery. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the House bill to amend an act enti-tled "An act extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts to certain cases upon the lakes and navigable waters connect-ing the same." appropriate Polymers 26th 1845. ing the same," approved February 26th, 1845, reported the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. LUMPKIN, from the same committee, to which had

been referred the House bill to divide the State of Georgia into two judicial districts and organizing and establishing an addi-tional district court of the United States with circuit court pow-

ers and jurisdiction, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. L. moved that the bill now be put upon its passage. The question was put on ordering the engra

The bill was then engrossed, read a third time, and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of William a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of William McKenzie, late a seaman on board the U.S. ship Vincennes. Mr. TALLMADGE, from the Committee on the District of

Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Provident Association of Clerks, in the city of Washington. Read Mr. KING, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Re volutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the grand children of Major General Baron de Kalb. Read and com

On motion of Mr. KING, Mr. ROBERT L. Rose, a mem ber of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, who had been called home by illness in his family, was excused from fur-

ther service on said committee.

Mr. MORRIS, from the Committee on Revolutionary
Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Lieut. Francis Ware. Read and committed. Also, an adverse report upon the petition of Isaac Porter

Mr. BRADY, from the Committee on Private Land Claims reported a bill for the relief of James B. Davenport. Read Mr. RUMSEY, from the same committee, reported a bill

for the relief of Frederick Durrire, and a bill for the relief of Elisha Thomasson. Read and committed. Mr. HARMANSON, from the same committee, report zabeth Burriss, her heirs and assigns, in their title to a tract of land; and a bill for the relief of the heirs and widow of

the relief of William Triplett; a bill for the relief of Simon Rodriguez; a bill for the relief of Marcus Fulton Johnson;

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, from the same committee

Mr. TOMPKINS, from the same committee, made adverse report on the petitions of James Swan and Adino Goodenough. Laid on the table.

Mr. TOMPKINS, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Henry Reeks. Laid on the Mr. KING, of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval Af-

fairs, reported a bill for the relief of Purser Joseph Bryan.

Read and committed.

Mr. CABELL, from the same committee, reported a bill 13th instant. for the relief of Purser Joseph Bryan. for the relief of John W. Simonton and others. Read and

Mr. WHITE, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the widow and heirs-at-law of Silas Duncan, deceased, late of the United States navy; and a joint resolution vernment train was to leave the city on the 6th is for the relief of Wm. Speiden, purser United States navy; was thought that it could not do so until the 9th.

ries, reported a bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon. Read, committed, and made the special order for Monday, the 14th of March.

There was a rumo

sions, made adverse reports on the petitions of Lucy Johnson, John Young, Samuel Pool, Caroline W. Cone, John Mur-cheson, Anna Hamilton, and Charlotte McCam. Laid on the

Mr. S. LAWRENCE, of N. York, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Samuel Grego-Mr. BOCOCK, from the same committee, made adverse

reports on the petitions of the heirs of Prudent La Jeunesse, Jacob Olinger, and Bersheba McDaniel. Laid on the table.

Jacob Olinger, and Bersheba McDaniel. Laid on the table.

Mr. CUMMINS, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Sarah May, widow of John May, and of Francis G. De Liessielin. Laid on the table.

Mr. HAMMONS, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Phebe Brown, Mehitabel Marble, Phiness Raymond, and Hugh W. Doblin. Laid on the table.

Mr. FULTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bills for the relief of William Blake, for the relief of Jonathan Fitzwater, and for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hildreth, which bills were read and committed.

which bills were read and committed.

Mr. WILEY, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of William Pool; a bill for the relief of Aaron Tucker; and a bill for the relief of Samuel Cony; which bills

were read and committed.

Mr. VENABLE, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of William Evans. Read and com-

Mr. ECKERT, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of W. P. Brady. Read and committed.

Mr. W. T. LAWRENCE, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Hervey Jones. Read and com-

petition of John Morrison. Laid on the table.

representatives of Antonio Pacheco. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FARRELLY, from the Committee on Patents, made an adverse report on the petition of Stephen Bowerman.

Laid on the table.

Mr. BOYD, from the same committee, to which was refer-

Mr. BOYD, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11, 1847, reported the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The question being on the passage of the bill—
Mr. BOYD moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to Mr. GRINNELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish the collection district of Wareham, in the State of Massachusetts; a bill for the relief of Elisha H. Also, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the punishment of false swearing in certain cases. Read and committed.

Also, from the same committee, an adverse report on the punishment of Laid on the table.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred Senale bills to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Joseph Nourse, deceased; a bill in addition to an act for the relief of Elisma, the settlement of the accounts of Joseph Nourse, deceased; a bill in addition to an act for the relief of Edward Bolan, reported the same severally back to the House without amendment. Read and committed.

Also, from the same committee, an adverse report on the punishment of false swearing in certain cases. Read and committed.

Also, from the same committee, an adverse report on the punishment of Lewis Roberts. Laid on the table.

Mr. CROWELL, from the same committee, repbill for the relief of William T. Holland. Read an Mr. THOMAS, from the same committee, made adverse

reports on the petitions of Wm. Stocks, of Alabama, and James Monroe. Laid on the table. Mr. WILMOT, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Mary B. Renner, widow of Daniel Renner, and a bill for the relief of Noah A. Phelps; which bills were

the relief of Peter Shaffer, and a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. Francis Vigo; which bills were read and committed.

By the following order Major J. L. Gardner has been appointed "Superintendent of the direct and indirect taxes to be levied for the superintendent.

mr. D., by leave, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana in relation to the claim of the heirs of Col. Francis Vigo, late a citizen of Knox county, Indiana. Laid on the table.

Mr. McCLELLAND, from the Committee on Foreign

act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July 9, 1836, and a bill to ascertain and fix the fees taxable in favor of the Attorney of the United States for Missouri for services rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri; which bills were tread and referred.

reported a bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1849. Read and committed. Senate bills of the following titles lying on the Speaker's able were taken up, read a first and second time, and appro-

An act for the relief of Wm. Marvin in confirming the utile to a tract of land in Florida, granted by the Spanish Government to Bernardo Segui on the 20th December, 1815. An act for the increase of the medical staff of the army for

A bill for the relief of Jones & Boker.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the issuing of a regis-er or enrolment to the schooner Robert Henry was read three

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following mes-

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:
In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State.

No communication has been

nication has been received from Mexico, propo No communication has been received from Mexico, propositions from the Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the "counter project" presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioner of the United States on the 6th of September last, a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, I communicated to the Senate of the United States on the 2d instant. A copy of my communication to the Senate, embracing this "project," is herewith communicated.

JAMES K. POLK.

SENATE BILLS. Senate bills of the following titles were taken up, read, and

ppropriately referred, viz :
An act to allow further time for satisfying claims for boun-

in, and for other purposes;
An act making an appropriation for removing obstructio the Savannah river; An act for the relief of Peter Capella, administrator of Andrew Capella, deceased, and for the relief of John Capo, and for the relief of Elijah Petty and Hannah Petty, his wife, heirs

of John Beardon, deceased;
An act for the relief of Charles L. Dell; An act for the relief of Richard S. Coxe; An act for the relief of Nathaniel Hoggatt ;

An act amending the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States," in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July 4, 1836.

mis and Abel Gay," approved July 2, 1836.

An act for the relief of Edward Bolon; An act confirming former sales by the State the Ohio saline reservations, and authorizing the

residue of such reservations;
An act to enable and authorize the accou sury to audit and settle the accounts of co officers therein mentioned; An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws

and a bill supplementary to an act approved the 6th day of July, 1842, entitled "An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana; which bills were severally read and committed.

Also, an adverse report upon the petition of Jacob Reer.

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlisted men of the ordnance corps of the United States army;

An act to extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlist the extend the provisions of the existing pension laws to enlist the existing pension laws the existing pension laws

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF JANUARY 29. By the steamship Edith, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th instant, we have papers and letters to the day of her sailing from Vera Cruz, and letters from "Mustane" from the city of Mexico, to the

A train arrived on the 18th instant at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, under command of Capt, Chase and Lieut. Whitcomb. They left the city on the 3d instant. The Government train was to leave the city on the 6th instant, but i

which were read and committed.

Gen. Marshall was met at Perote, which place he left
Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, from the Committee on Territothe 11th instant. Col. Miles and his train were going into There was a rumor at Tampico an the 19th that Guadala-

> jara had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and the Dictatorship. We find this in a private letter, for which we are indebted to an obliging friend. The Edith brought the bodies of the following deceased offi-

cers; also, forty sick and discharged soldiers, two of whom Brevet Col. J. S. McIntosh, Capt. Whipple, Lieuts. W. S. Burwell and Smith, 5th infantry; Capt. S. B. Thornton, 2d dragoons; Capt. G. Hanson, 7th infantry; Capt. Capron; Capt. Burke; Capt. McKenzie, 2d artillery; Capt. M. E. Merrill, 3d infantry; Capt. S. K. Smith, 1st infantry; Capt. M. E. Merrill, 3d infantry; Capt. E. K. Smith, 1st infantry; Capt. J. W. Anderson, 2d infantry; First Lieuts. C. B. Daniels and Wm. Armstrong, 2d artillery; Lieut. Johnson; Lieut. J. F. Irons; Lieut. Hoffman; Lieut. J. D. Bacon, 6th in-

fantry; Lieut. J. Burbank, 8th infantry; Lieut. Sidney 8mith, 4th infantry; Lieut. E. B. Strong; J. F. Fairy; G. W. Ayres, 3d artillery; T. Cosley. LETTERS FROM "MUSTANG." CITT OF MEXICO, JANUARY 12, 1848. The train which was to have left here for Vera Cruz toorrow will not start until the next day or the day after. It

was intended to have been escorted by the 2d dragoons, but I understand that an addition of four companies and a light battery will be added to it. By the following order you will see a list of the officers accompanying it returning to the United States. Nearly all of them have done their country good service, and have highly distinguished themselves in the batties of the valley of Mexico. May they meet a warm reception from their friends in the United States!

Headquarters of the Army,

Mexico, January 11, 1848.

General Orders No. 14.—The following named office sick, wounded, or reported supernumerary in compliance with General Orders No. 382 of the last year, will proceed to their respective homes, and on arriving at New Orleans report, by etter, to the Adjutant General's office, Washington, for (if

able) the recruting service:

1. Major E. V. Sumner, 2d Dragoons.

2. Major C. A. Wsite, 8th Infantry.

3. Capt. W. J. Hardee, 2d Dragoons.

4. 1st Lieut. L. G. Arnold, 2d Artillery. 4. 1st Lieut. L. C. Arnold, 2d Artillery.
5. 1st Lieut. Arnold Elzey, 2d Artillery.
6. 1st Lieut. C. J. Emery, Massachusetts Regimer
7. 1st Lieut. J. Ward Henry, N. Y. Volunteers.
8. 2d Lieut. H. F. Clarke, 2d Artillery.

10. 2d Lieut. P. A. Farrelly, 5th Infantry.
11. 2d Lieut. H. B. Clitz, 3d Infantry.
12. 2d Lieut. Geo. Wainwright, 8th Infantry.
13. 2d Lieut. J. G. Fitzgerald, 14th Infantry.
14. 2d Lieut. L. W. Templeton, 15th Infantry.

OY, from the same committee, made an ad-the petition of John Martin. Laid on the was no one corps that grieved at his death—when he died the Gen. Scott:

be levied for the support of the army on that portion of Mex-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Indiaga. Laid on the table.

Mexico, January 11, 1848.

Mexico, January 11,

transmit to the proper accountant at Washington documents charging the disbursing officers with the amounts received by

n respectively.

By command of Major General Scorr:

Mexican army has rendered the following order from General his command have been out two days, and have not yet re-

OFFICE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR,

It is ordered that all officers of the Mexican army, all retired officers, as also those of the corps of National Guards, including certain regiments known as those of Independence, Bravo, Victoria, Hidalgo, Galeana, Mina, and the corps of Zapadores, who may now be in the city of Mexico, not on parole, shall present themselves at the office of the Inspector General of the American army, between the hours of 10 A. M.

It is also ordered that all officers of the Mexican army and of the above named corps who may hereafter arrive in the city

four hours after reaching the city. This order is rendered necessary by the highly improper conduct of certain officers of the Mexican army, known to be in the city; and any failure to comply with it will subject the offender to the most rigorous punishment known to the laws

R. P. HAMMOND, Secretary. Since the organization of the new military police an impor-

tant and creditable change is visible in the order and peace of Gen. CADWALADER has arrived at Toluca. The following letter from a friend will give you an account of the march, and

their arrival at their place of destination : Toruca, January, 1848.

I promised to tell you what kind of country we traversed in reaching this place. Hearing that the diligence is robbed every day, I have waited some other opportunity of writing, and now hear that the dragoons leave for Mexico in a few

noments, which gives me little time.

After quitting Tacubaya our road began to ascend, the country continuing sterile and volcanic, like that around Con-treras. Towards sunset we reached a hacienda or inn, and treras. Towards sunset we reached a nacienda or im, and encamped; the night closing upon us bitterly cold. The infantry encamped mostly around the brow of a hill adjacent, and few pleasant dreams, I ween, did the cold wind permit to them. Early on the 7th we started again, the earth white with frost, and icicles hanging from the rocks; the road, if possible, harder and more finished than yesterday, and ascendants of the highest point of the mountain some thirty years ago between the Spaniards and Mexicans. The first were attacked in position by the latter, and gaitied the day. One cross fastened into the solid rock marks the grave of the Mexican general.

enough watered to give variety, while far away rose the snowy summit of Nevado de Toluca, with its wide crater. I thought to myself had Tom Moore seen this, he had certainly written

The road now descended regularly, and we came upon Lerma, a small dirty village, every house filled with children, clean thing about the premises, and that prepared no doubt clean thing about the premises, and that prepared no doubt just for this occasion only.

Before getting to Lerma, however, we passed a small bridged stream, the passage of which was defended by a sandbag fort, and the hills adjacent were also crowned by works—all made while we lay at Puebla, and abandoned on the fall of the capital. It is said that the fort at the bridge was carried by "Dutch Mary;" certainly she was first there.

Capt. Thompson took his squadran on to Toluca this afternoon, in company with the alcalde, who had come out to meet the general.

At sunrise on the next day (8th) we started for Toluca, some ten miles distant, marching for some short distance on the edge of a marsh, where we perceived abundance of water-fowl, and promised ourselves some good sport anon. The country on either side became more and more fertile—a superior cultivation to any we had seen in Mexico obtained ; haciendas, with American-looking farm yards and granaries; abundance of cattle, &c.—all proclaiming a decidedly improved

state of society.

We reached Toluca after a few hours' march, and, as usual, were surrounded by a dense mass of wondering beings, and took our quarters—the soldiers in convents, &c. and many of the officers by billet. I have never seen a more pacific-looking people in all our progress, notwithstanding the preaching of Father Jarauta, who was lately here. Some

thousand troops, it is said, left here on our approach, with the Government, for Morelia.

This town is capable of holding from 10,000 to 12,000 people, but at present has not so many. It is prettily built, is very clean, and is supplied with good water by an aqueduct. Nor have we felt the degree of cold for which it has a

Yesterday the 11th infantry were ordered to retrace their steps as far as Lerms, and occupy that place. Rumor says that the convent in which they were quartered suffered a few in the way of gold vessels, and the General thought it prudent to quarter the regiment where gold and silver are apparently unknown. Col. Dominguez, of the native spy company, or co guerrillas, arrived yesterday with a letter mail from Vera Cruz.

morning is the correct report. Dr. Kenney also comes up

. The correspondent of the Picayune, writing under the ame date, thus describes the " improper conduct" referred to: "On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a "On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and tack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or, foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer of the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrole, came in sight of two car's near the Plaza

manding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza de Torro in the southeastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties

"A little towards the left of Santa Fe, Col. Dominguez as "A little towards the left of Santa Fe, Col. Dominguez as-certained that there were some fifty or sixty guerrillas, under Col. Zenobia, hovering in the vicinity. He charged upon them and they dispersed without firing a gun. On the 6th, on the plains of Salso, between Ojo de Agua and Nopalucan, the proprietors of the haciendas of St. Gertrude, Santa Clara, the requested aid of Col. Dominguez in their effects to libe. requested aid of Col. Dominguez in their efforts to lib elves from the robberies of Torrejon and his party, Colonel, with his escort of 70 men, charged upon them, and, after a slight brush, put them completely to route, taking Gen. Terrejon, Gen. Minon, Gen. Gauna, and five other officers prisoners, fifty Mexican cavalry and the two American deserters. These were all placed at the disposal of Col. Childs at Puebla. It appears that Torrejon, when captufed, was about proceeding to San Andres to join the forces in that place, and march thence to Orizaba. Pursuing his course towards the city, the Colonel upon entering the Pinal perceived a party of guerrillas on both sides of the road, but was not attacked. On the 10th, that is the day before vesterday, near the Venta de the 10th, that is the day before yesterday, near the Venta de Chalco, Padre Jaruata was seen with some 200 guerrillas."

A few days since Gen. Lane went out some six or eight miles from the city, when a guerrilla party endeavored to pay their respects to him, but they "couldn't come it, quite. Several other parties have been seen in this vicinity lately, and Padre Jarauta is known to be about. Col. Jack Hays and Smith necessary.* If these gentlemen do not walk up to the turned. His attention is especially directed to the venerable

the Mexican Governor of the State of Puebla, Don Raphael Izunsa, by Gen. Rea and some of his worthy associates. Their letters were intercepted by Col. Childs, from which it appears that their first object was to get Gov. Izunsa out of he way by assassination, and then murder some of the peaceasly dis-posed inhabitants of Puebla, seize the reins of Government, and proclaim Rea dictator. Gov. Izunsa is known to be

CITY OF MEXICO, JANUARY 13, 1848.

strong advocate of peace.

The city of Mexico is rife with rumors in referen peace; some have it that peace is made; others have it that Commissioners have gone on to Washington, &c., and thus we have it up and down every day—peace and war present time on this subject, for I assure you no one, unless it is Gen. Scott or Mr. Trist, knows any thing more abo than "the man in the moon." And these gentlemen are exceedingly cautious in every thing relating to the move in the army, and every thing connected with it. The nearest respondent at Queretaro, who informs me that there has been no treaty concluded, but he adds: "THE WHOLE-SUB-JECT RESTS WITH THE UNITED STATES-THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IS WILLING TO MAKE A TREATY, AND ARE PREPARED, AND ARE STRONG ENOUGH, TO SUSTAIN IT." of the most influential men in the republic who have here fore been violently opposed to making a treaty, are now advocating it strongly. Those persons who formerly belonged to the army and have been discarded by the Government are perfectly prostrate; their influence is nothing on either side of the scale. The Congress had not yet met at Queretaro at the latest dates, but it was expected there would be a full meet-

ing by the 15th or 20th instant. The brigade of Col. Riley is still at Tacubaya, and the brigade of Gen. Cushing at San Angel. No movement of troops for San Luis can take place before the 1st of February, even ing always. Arriving at the highest point of the mountain ridge, we saw a number of crosses together, and were told that they commemorated a desperate conflict that came off here months, as it will take that time at least before they would be able to make a road from San Luis to Tampico, by which they would be enabled to bring supplies from the latter pla At present they are without one of the most necessary artic clothing, for such an expedition. Gen. Scott has sent twi to Vera Cruz for it, and both times has received a very meager supply; therefore he has had to resort to one of the poorest means of procuring it-having it made here. Captain McKinstry, of the quartermaster's department, has now about one thousand men and women engaged in making clothing for the soldiers, and I understand they will be at least until the 1st of February before a sufficient quantity will be ready. It is a very easy matter to move armies on paper, but more diff

> cult in the field. P. S .- 11 o'clock .- Col. Jack Hays has returned; he routed Padre Jarauta from one of his dens-killing some ten or twelve of his men and wounding about fifteen others. One of the men shot at the Padre; whether they killed him I am not informed; they brought in his horse, saddle and bridle, and cloak and other trinkets belonging to the Rev. Father.

Yesterday the Police Guard discovered about a wagon load f muskets concealed in a convent in the city. Mr. Trist does not go home with the train going down to

The gallant Capt. Walker, of the 6th infantry, so severely

vounded at El Molino del Rey, will be sent down ; he goes in a litter-still being too weak to travel otherwise.

THE MEXICAN JOURNALS. The Noticioso of January 12 contains the proclamation of President Anaya, dated at Queretaro, December 16, relative to the organization of the Mexican army. The several levies amount to 16,000 men, exclusive of the troops already raised, whose ranks are to be filled up. The new levies are to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. They are not to consist of imalefactors or invalids; they must be at least five

feet in height, and their age not to exceed forty years. The disaffected population of Huasteca had made a pronunciamento against the Mexican army, laws, and Govern ment, and valorously threatened to march against the city of Mexico in order to wrest it from the Americans.

Col. Gates, commanding at Tampico, has given notice that all gold and silver metals, or specie, must be left at the custom-house, when designed for exportation, where an exact account will be taken of it. The duty will be deducted thererom, and the balance returned to the owners for exportation. A pronunciamento was put down at Queretaro by President Anaya on the 19th ultimo by a display of military force On his way up he made a haul among the guerrillas infesting which overawed the disaffected. They, however, threatened the road. The following account of it from the Star of this to rise after Anaya's term expires, which occurred on the 8th

had disgusted many of them, according to the Noticioso, and a great many of the officers had petitioned for permission to

The Legislature of Durango had joined its vote to that of Jalisco in favor of authorizing the Mexican Congress to take measures to form a coalition between all the Hispano American Governments on the continent.

The Patriola of Aguascalientes says it has received vari-

ous communications on the existing state of the country. Some of the writers propose to call Santa Anna to the dicta torship, while others suggest a national convention to deliberate whether peace shall be made or the war continued. The steamboats Major Barbour and Paul Jones came in

to tally lost, and it is said that eight lives were lost. The Major Barbour left Louisville on Wednesday afternoon for Green river, and the accident happened near Hawesville, on. We learn from "the Union" that the Surgeon General of the Army of the United States has forwarded a supply of Chlo-roform to the Armies of the United States for hospital purposes.

13. 2d Lieut. J. G. Fitzgerald, 14th Infantry.

14. 2d Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, Voltigeurs.

15. 2d Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, Voltigeurs.

16. Capt. J. R. Smith, 2d Infantry.

By command of Major General Scort:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

To-day the funeral of Capt. In wis took place. He was followed to the grave by a long line of mourning friends. The